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EXAMINER ISOM, JOHN W				
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**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

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### Office Action Summary

**Application No.**

10/574,548

**Applicant(s)**

TANAKA ET AL.

**Examiner**

John Isom

**Art Unit**

2447

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 11 March 2010 and 16 February 2010.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 17-36 and 38-44 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 17-36 and 38-44 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 04/12/2010
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

### **DETAILED ACTION**

1. The Request for Continued Examination received 03/11/2010 indicates the amendment received 02/16/2010 as the required submission (the "amendment"). In the amendment, Applicant has amended claims 20, 21 and 23.

Claims 17-36 and 38-44 are pending.

### ***Response to Arguments***

2. Applicant's arguments in the amendment, with respect to the rejection of claims 17-28, 31-36 and 41-44 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Borthwick (U.S. Pub. No. 20030236836) in view of Ellson et al. (U.S. Pat. No. 5805783) ("Ellson") and with respect to the rejection of claims 29-30 and 38-40 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Borthwick in view of Ellson and further in view of Khare ("Bitstream portable font resources for Web pages," 20 February 1997, retrieved from <http://www.xent.com/FoRK-archive/winter96/0524.html> on 1 May 2009) ("Khare"), have been fully considered. With respect to claims 20-24, 26-30, 32-36, 38-40 and 42-44, the arguments are moot in view of the new grounds of rejection. With respect to claims 17-19, 25, 31 and 41, the arguments are not persuasive, for reasons as follows.

In the amendment, Applicant argues that the claims patentably define over any proper combination of the cited references (page 14, next-to-last ¶), because Borthwick in view of Ellson does not disclose "said server . . . to generate control information about the 3D font for expressing the text message on the basis of the received instruction information" as in each of claims 17 and 19 (page 10, next-to-last ¶; page 11, 2<sup>nd</sup> ¶).

In response, the examiner respectfully traverses, and offers the following evidence and arguments in support of the traversal:

Claims 17-19, 25, 31 and 41 are unpatentable over Borthwick in view of Ellson, because Borthwick in view of Ellson teaches "said server . . . to generate control information about the 3D font for expressing the text message on the basis of the received instruction information" as in each of claims 17 and 19. This conclusion is supported as follows.

Borthwick discloses that a creator uses an author computer 110 to create a rich media production (Figure 1; [0025]) containing text ([0047]). The creator may use a font menu 514 to access a menu of font files that are used to insert text into a writer template 100 (Figures 5 and 1; [0047]). The user's menu choices determine the font type and other characteristics of the text, such as bold or italic style and right or left justification. When the user clicks a selection button, the user is allowed to import an embedded font file of editable text as a text box. The font file is associated with a container object ([0047]). Each container object 254 in writer template 100 is designed with a set of pre-named variables that identify the different properties of the container object (Figure 2B; [0031]). The embedded font file has the properties of the user-selected style and justification as determined in the menu selections. The text box is designed to produce the embedded font that matches the font selected by the user from the menu ([0047]). An animation menu 526 may be imported into writer template 100 and used to affect the appearance and behavior of selected a text box ([0049]).

Commands that cause an object to move can be applied to a container object 254.

Variables describing animation properties and their speeds are recorded for each object by writer template 100 ([0051]). After the creator creates the rich media production, the creator may send a message with a URL associated with the production, to multiple recipients. The sending of the message generates a unique name file for the rich media production session and also generates a file containing values for variables in the production. Writer template 100 sends the session file and the variables file to a middleware software 128 operating on a host server 120. Middleware software 128 accepts and reads the session and variable files, and assigns each variable in the variable data file to its corresponding variable category in a unique text data string. The text data string is written and stored on server 120, and represents all of the features of the entire rich media production, including all the static and dynamic properties of all images in the production. Middleware software 128 generates a unique HTML page that provides the options for the recipients of the email to access downloadable reader template 121 and the text data string for the rich media production ([0056]).

In this disclosure of Borthwick, the *host server* teaches the “server”. The *editable text as a text box* in the *rich media production*, teaches “the text message”. The *embedded font file of editable text as a text box*, and the disclosure that *the font file is associated with a container object*, teach a “font for expressing the text message”. The *properties of the user-selected style and justification*, and the *variables that identify the different properties of the container object*, teach “instruction information”. The disclosure that the *middleware software operating on the host server accepts the file*

*containing values for variables in the production*, teaches “the received instruction information”. The *unique text data string* teaches the “control information”. The *corresponding variable category* in the unique text data string, teaches “on the basis of the received instruction information”. The disclosure that *the text data string represents all of the features of the entire rich media production including all the static and dynamic properties of all images in the production*, teaches “control information about the [] font for expressing the text message”. The disclosure that *the middleware software assigns each variable in the variable data file to its corresponding variable category in a unique text data string*, teaches “to generate control information about the [] font for expressing the text message on the basis of the received instruction information”.

Ellson discloses storing three-dimensional font characters and retrieving them to be manipulated in three dimensions, and output to produce a depth text image (Figures 3, 4a and 4b; column 4, lines 9-29). Thus, Ellson teaches the “3D font”.

It would have been obvious to combine Ellson with Borthwick, in order to create a depth text image requiring a temporal sequence of views for an animation of the text characters (Ellson at column 7, lines 1-23).

Thus, Borthwick in view of Ellson teaches “said server . . . to generate control information about the 3D font for expressing the text message on the basis of the received instruction information” as in each of claims 17 and 19.

Based on these reasons, and those given below, the examiner concludes that claims 17-19, 25, 31 and 41 are unpatentable over Borthwick in view of Ellson. Accordingly, the instant rejection of claims 17-19, 25, 31 and 41 is continued below.

***Claim Objections***

3. Claims 22 and 23 are objected to because of the following informalities:
- In the 3<sup>rd</sup> line off claim 22, please amend as follows: "reproducing the 3D".
  - In the 4<sup>th</sup> line of claim 22, the term "thereby" causes the language that follows it not to limit the claim, because the term does not limit the claim to a particular structure. See MPEP §§ 2111.04, 2106(II)(C).
  - The status indicator of claim 23 should be "Currently Amended".
- Appropriate correction is required.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. Claims **17-19, 25, 31 and 41** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Borthwick** (U.S. Pub. No. 20030236836) in view of **Ellson et al.** (U.S. Pat. No. 5805783) (or "Ellson").

With regard to claim **17**, Borthwick teaches: A character mail system for reproducing electronic mail, comprising:

a first terminal to create character mail

(i.e., a creator uses an author computer 110 to create a rich media production (Figure 1; [0025]) containing text ([0047])),

to generate instruction information for expressing an input text message using a font (i.e., the creator may use a font menu 514 to access a menu of font files that are used to insert text into a writer template 100 (Figure 5; [0047]). The user's menu choices determine the font type and other characteristics of the text, such as bold or italic style and right or left justification. When the user clicks a selection button, the user is allowed to import an embedded font file of editable text as a text box. The font file is associated with a container object ([0047]). Each container object 254 in writer template 100 is designed with a set of pre-named variables that identify the different properties of the container object (Figure 2B; [0031]). The embedded font file has the properties of the user-selected style and justification as determined in the menu selections. The text box is designed to produce the embedded font that matches the font selected by the user from the menu ([0047])),

and to transmit the text message and instruction information to a server

(i.e., after the creator creates the rich media production, the creator may send a message with a URL associated with the production, to multiple recipients; the sending of the message generates a unique name file for the rich media production session and also generates a file containing values for variables in the production; writer template 100 sends the session file and the variables file to a middleware software 128 operating on a host server 120 ([0056]);



said server to store a font

(i.e., menus are downloaded into writer template 100 from host server 120 ([0030]); font menu 514 accesses a menu of font files ([0047])),

to generate control information about the font for expressing the text message on the basis of the received instruction information

(i.e., middleware software 128 on host server 120 accepts and reads the session and variable files and assigns each variable in the variable data file to its corresponding variable category in a unique text data string which represents all of the features of the entire rich media production, including all the static and dynamic properties of all images in the production. Middleware software 128 generates a unique HTML page that provides options for the recipients of the email to access the text data string for the rich media production ([0056])),

and to store the received text message and the generated control information as message information

(i.e., middleware software 128 on host server 120 reads the session files; the text data string is written and stored on server 120 [0056])),

wherein said control information includes a parameter to control motion of the font

(i.e., an animation menu 526 may be imported into writer template 100 and used to affect the appearance and behavior of selected a text box ([0049]). Commands that cause an object to move can be applied to container object 254. Variables describing animation properties and their speeds are recorded for each object by writer template 100 ([0051])),

and said first terminal further transmitting access path information to access the message information stored in said server to a second terminal (i.e., the creator may send a message with a URL associated with the production, to multiple recipients ([0056]));

and

said second terminal to access said server on the basis of the access path information received from said first terminal (i.e., the recipient accesses the unique HTML page by clicking the URL in email file ([0059])),

to download the message information and a corresponding font (i.e., the recipient computer 140 downloads a reader template 146 which accesses and reads the unique data string from host server 120, and which uses the data string to locate images and media used in the rich media production and loads the images and media into reader template 146 which uses the data string to load the variable values contained in the associated text data string ([0059])),

and to reproduce the character mail (i.e., reader template 146 applies the values of the variables to their corresponding objects in the rich media production, thereby reproducing the original appearance and properties of the rich media production ([0059])).

Borthwick does not teach, but Ellison does teach:

3D character, 3D font, and 3D message information (Figures 3, 4a and 4b; column 4, lines 9-29).

Based on Borthwick in view of Ellson, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the Applicant's invention was made, to combine the teaching of Ellson with the claimed subject matter as taught by Borthwick, in order to create a depth text image requiring a temporal sequence of views for an animation of the text characters (Ellson at column 7, lines 1-23).

With regard to claim 18, Borthwick in view of Ellson teaches: The 3D character mail system according to claim 17 (see discussion above). Borthwick further teaches: wherein said first terminal further downloading the message information and a corresponding font from said server and reproducing the character mail, to thereby previously confirm a reproduced state of the character mail (i.e., an email menu includes a second text box for an email address where the sender intends to store a personal copy of the record of the rich media production; [0056]; because the sender's computer is a client computer, it can include a reader template to display the rich media production; [0011]). Ellson further teaches: 3D character, 3D font, and 3D message information (Figures 3, 4a and 4b; column 4, lines 9-29). Therefore, the limitations of claim 18 are rejected in the analysis of claim 17, and the claim is rejected on that basis.

With regard to claim 19, Borthwick teaches: A character mail system for reproducing electronic mail comprising:

a first terminal to create character mail  
(i.e., a creator uses an author computer 110 to create a rich media production (Figure 1;

[0025]) containing text ([0047])),

to store a font

(i.e., the user is allowed to import an embedded font file ([0047])),

to generate control information about the font for expressing an input text message

(i.e., the creator may use a font menu 514 to access a menu of font files that are used

to insert text into a writer template 100 (Figure 5; [0047]). The user's menu choices

determine the font type and other characteristics of the text, such as bold or italic style

and right or left justification. When the user clicks a selection button, the user is allowed

to import an embedded font file of editable text as a text box. The font file is associated

with a container object ([0047]). Each container object 254 in writer template 100 is

designed with a set of pre-named variables that identify the different properties of the

container object (Figure 2B; [0031]). The embedded font file has the properties of the

user-selected style and justification as determined in the menu selections. The text box

is designed to produce the embedded font that matches the font selected by the user

from the menu ([0047])),

and to transmit the text message, the generated control information, and the font used

to express the text message, to a server

(i.e., after the creator creates the rich media production, the creator may send a

message with a URL associated with the production, to multiple recipients; the sending

of the message generates a unique name file for the rich media production session and

also generates a file containing values for variables in the production; writer template

100 sends the session file and the variables file to a middleware software 128 operating

on a host server 120 ([0056])),

wherein said control information includes a parameter to control motion of the font (i.e., an animation menu 526 may be imported into writer template 100 and used to affect the appearance and behavior of selected a text box ([0049]). Commands that cause an object to move can be applied to container object 254. Variables describing animation properties and their speeds are recorded for each object by writer template 100 ([0051]));

said server to store the received text message and control information as message information, and to store the received font (i.e., middleware software 128 on host server 120 reads the session and variable files; the text data string is written and stored on server 120 [0056]); middleware software 128 generates a unique HTML page that provides options for the recipients of the email to access the text data string for the rich media production ([0056])), wherein said first terminal further transmitting access path information to access the message information stored in said server, to a second terminal (i.e., the creator may send a message with a URL associated with the production, to multiple recipients ([0056])); and

said second terminal to make access to said server on the basis of the access path information received from said first terminal (i.e., the recipient accesses the unique HTML page by clicking the URL in email file ([0059])),

and to download the message information and a corresponding font (i.e., the recipient computer 140 downloads a reader template 146 which accesses and reads the unique data string from host server 120, and which uses the data string to locate images and media used in the rich media production and loads the images and media into reader template 146 which uses the data string to load the variable values contained in the associated text data string ([0059])), and to thereby reproduce the character mail (i.e., reader template 146 applies the values of the variables to their corresponding objects in the rich media production, thereby reproducing the original appearance and properties of the rich media production ([0059])).

Borthwick does not teach, but Ellson does teach: 3D character, 3D font, and 3D message information (Figures 3, 4a and 4b; column 4, lines 9-29).

Based on Borthwick in view of Ellson, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the Applicant's invention was made, to combine the teaching of Ellson with the claimed subject matter as taught by Borthwick, in order to create a depth text image requiring a temporal sequence of views for an animation of the text characters (Ellson at column 7, lines 1-23).

With respect to claim **25**, Borthwick in view of Ellson teaches: The 3D character mail system according to claim 19 (see discussion above). Borthwick further teaches: wherein said first terminal includes a recording medium removably attached to the body of the first terminal (As is apparent to one skilled in the art, files used in the inventive

system may be stored on other computing units, pg. 8 par. 60) and the font to be used in the character mail is stored in said recording medium (As is apparent to one skilled in the art, files used in the inventive system may be stored on other computing units, pg. 8 par. 60). Therefore, the limitations of claim 25 are rejected in the analysis of claim 19, and the claim is rejected on that basis.

With respect to claim **31**, Borthwick in view of Ellson teaches: The 3D character mail system according to claim 17 (see discussion above). Borthwick further teaches: wherein said text message contains an icon (The client computer also includes means for activating a URL in an email that launches the web browser, for accessing a unique HTML page by clicking the URL in the email, for downloading the reader template, for launching the reader template that accesses and reads a unique data string from the host server and uses the data string to locate images and media used in the rich media production, and means for loading the images and media into the reader template and thereby reproducing the original appearance and properties of the rich media production, pg. 2 par. 11, an icon is understood to be a miniature image). Therefore, the limitations of claim 31 are rejected in the analysis of claim 17, and the claim is rejected on that basis.

With respect to claim **41**, Borthwick in view of Ellson teaches: The 3D character mail system according to claim 19 (see discussion above). Borthwick further teaches: wherein said text message contains an icon (The client computer also includes means

for activating a URL in an email that launches the web browser, for accessing a unique HTML page by clicking the URL in the email, for downloading the reader template, for launching the reader template that accesses and reads a unique data string from the host server and uses the data string to locate images and media used in the rich media production, and means for loading the images and media into the reader template and thereby reproducing the original appearance and properties of the rich media production, pg. 2 par. 11, an icon is understood to be a miniature image). Therefore, the limitations of claim 41 are rejected in the analysis of claim 19, and the claim is rejected on that basis.

6. Claims **20-24, 26-28, 32-36 and 42-44** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Borthwick in view of Ellson, and further in view of **Abdel-Aziz et al.** (US Pub. No. 20040064511) ("Abdel-Aziz").

With regard to claim **20**, Borthwick teaches: A character mail system for reproducing electronic mail, comprising:

a first terminal to create character mail  
(i.e., a creator uses an author computer 110 to create a rich media production (Figure 1; [0025]) containing text ([0047])),  
to generate control information about a font for expressing an input text message  
(i.e., the creator may use a font menu 514 to access a menu of font files that are used to insert text into a writer template 100 (Figure 5; [0047])). The user's menu choices



determine the font type and other characteristics of the text, such as bold or italic style and right or left justification. When the user clicks a selection button, the user is allowed to import an embedded font file of editable text as a text box. The font file is associated with a container object ([0047]). Each container object 254 in writer template 100 is designed with a set of pre-named variables that identify the different properties of the container object (Figure 2B; [0031]). The embedded font file has the properties of the user-selected style and justification as determined in the menu selections. The text box is designed to produce the embedded font that matches the font selected by the user from the menu ([0047])),

and to transmit the text message and the generated control information to a second terminal

(i.e., after the creator creates the rich media production, the creator may send a message with a URL associated with the production, to multiple recipients; the sending of the message generates a unique name file for the rich media production session and also generates a file containing values for variables in the production ([0056]));  
and

said second terminal to specify the font necessary for reproducing the character mail on the basis of the text message and the control information received from said first terminal, to download the specified font from said server

(i.e., the recipient computer 140 downloads a reader template 146 which accesses and reads the unique data string from host server 120, and which uses the data string to locate images and media used in the rich media production and loads the images and

media into reader template 146 which uses the data string to load the variable values contained in the associated text data string ([0059])), and to reproduce the character mail on the basis of the text message and the control information received from said first terminal and the font downloaded from said server (i.e., reader template 146 applies the values of the variables to their corresponding objects in the rich media production, thereby reproducing the original appearance and properties of the rich media production ([0059])).

Borthwick does not disclose, but Ellson teaches:

3D character, 3D font, and 3D message information (Figures 3, 4a and 4b; column 4, lines 9-29).

Based on Borthwick in view of Ellson, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the Applicant's invention was made, to combine the teaching of Ellson with the claimed subject matter as taught by Borthwick, in order to create a depth text image requiring a temporal sequence of views for an animation of the text characters (Ellson at column 7, lines 1-23).

Borthwick in view of Ellson does not disclose, but Abdel-Aziz teaches:

to transmit the text message and the generated control information to a second terminal without transmitting information related to the 3D character mail to a server (i.e., email clients may communicate with mail transfer agents to send email messages to peers in a peer-to-peer environment ([0030]), without requiring a central authority or server ([0004]). Any of peer devices 104 may serve as a client of or a server to any of the other devices (Figures 1A and 1B; ([0004])).

Based on Borthwick in view of Ellson and further in view of Abdel-Aziz, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the Applicant's invention was made, to combine the teaching of Abdel-Aziz with the claimed subject matter as taught by Borthwick in view of Ellson, in order to improve the performance of information discovery, content delivery, and information processing (Abdel-Aziz at [0004]).

With regard to claim **21**, Borthwick teaches: A character mail system for reproducing electronic mail, comprising:

a first terminal to create character mail  
(i.e., a creator uses an author computer 110 to create a rich media production (Figure 1; [0025]) containing text ([0047])),  
to store a font  
(i.e., the user is allowed to import an embedded font file ([0047])),  
to generate control information about a font for expressing an input text message  
(i.e., the creator may use a font menu 514 to access a menu of font files that are used to insert text into a writer template 100 (Figure 5; [0047])). The user's menu choices determine the font type and other characteristics of the text, such as bold or italic style and right or left justification. When the user clicks a selection button, the user is allowed to import an embedded font file of editable text as a text box. The font file is associated with a container object ([0047]). Each container object 254 in writer template 100 is designed with a set of pre-named variables that identify the different properties of the

container object (Figure 2B; [0031]). The embedded font file has the properties of the user-selected style and justification as determined in the menu selections. The text box is designed to produce the embedded font that matches the font selected by the user from the menu ([0047]),

and to transmit the text message, the generated control information, and the font used to express the text message, directly to a second terminal (140) (Figure 1; [0056], [0026], [0028], [0061]);

and

said second terminal to reproduce the character mail on the basis of the text message, the control information and the font received from said first terminal (i.e., after the creator creates the rich media production, the creator may send a message with a URL associated with the production, to multiple recipients; the sending of the message generates a unique name file for the rich media production session and also generates a file containing values for variables in the production; writer template 100 sends the session file and the variables file to a middleware software 128 operating on a host server 120 which reads the session and variable files; the text data string is written and stored on server 120 ([0056]); middleware software 128 generates a unique HTML page that provides options for the recipients of the email to access the text data string for the rich media production ([0056]); the recipient accesses the unique HTML page by clicking the URL in email file ([0059]); a reader template 146 on recipient computer 140 accesses and reads the unique data string from host server 120, and uses the data string to locate images and media used in the rich media production, and

loads the images and media into reader template 146, and uses the data string to load the variable values contained in the associated text data string, and applies the values of the variables to their corresponding objects in the rich media production, thereby reproducing the original appearance and properties of the rich media production ([0059])).

Borthwick does not teach, but Ellson does teach: 3D character, 3D font, and 3D message information (Figures 3, 4a and 4b; column 4, lines 9-29). Based on Borthwick in view of Ellson, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the Applicant's invention was made, to combine the teaching of Ellson with the claimed subject matter as taught by Borthwick, in order to create a depth text image requiring a temporal sequence of views for an animation of the text characters (Ellson at column 7, lines 1-23).

Abdel-Aziz also teaches:

to transmit the text message, the generated control information, and the font used to express the text message, directly to a second terminal (i.e., email clients may communicate with mail transfer agents to send email messages to peers in a peer-to-peer environment ([0030]), without requiring a central authority or server ([0004]). Any of peer devices 104 may serve as a client of or a server to any of the other devices (Figures 1A and 1B; ([0004])). Therefore, a peer device 104 may further comprise the server 120 of Borthwick).

Borthwick in view of Ellson does not disclose, but Abdel-Aziz further teaches:

said second terminal to reproduce the character mail **only** on the basis of the text message, the control information and the font received from said first terminal (i.e., email clients may communicate with mail transfer agents to send email messages to peers in a peer-to-peer environment ([0030]), without requiring a central authority or server ([0004]). Any of peer devices 104 may serve as a client of or a server to any of the other devices (Figures 1A and 1B; ([0004]). Therefore, a peer device 104 may further comprise the server 120 of Borthwick).

Based on Borthwick in view of Ellson and further in view of Abdel-Aziz, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the Applicant's invention was made, to combine the teaching of Abdel-Aziz with the claimed subject matter as taught by Borthwick in view of Ellson, in order to improve the performance of information discovery, content delivery, and information processing (Abdel-Aziz at [0004]).

With regard to claim 22, Borthwick in view of Ellson and further in view of Abdel-Aziz teaches: The 3D character mail system according to claim 21 (see discussion above). Borthwick further teaches: wherein said first terminal further reproducing character mail on the basis of the input text message, the generated control information and the font, to thereby previously confirm a reproduced state of the character mail (i.e., an email menu includes a second text box for an email address where the sender intends to store a personal copy of the record of the rich media production; [0056]; because the sender's computer is a client computer, it can include a reader template to

display the rich media production; [0011]). Therefore, the limitations of claim 22 are rejected in the analysis of claim 21, and the claim is rejected on that basis.

With regard to claim **23**, Borthwick teaches: A character mail system for reproducing electronic mail, comprising:

a first terminal to create character mail

(i.e., a creator uses an author computer 110 to create a rich media production (Figure 1; [0025]) containing text ([0047])),

to generate control information about a font for expressing an input text message

(i.e., the creator may use a font menu 514 to access a menu of font files that are used to insert text into a writer template 100 (Figure 5; [0047]). The user's menu choices determine the font type and other characteristics of the text, such as bold or italic style and right or left justification. When the user clicks a selection button, the user is allowed to import an embedded font file of editable text as a text box. The font file is associated with a container object ([0047]). Each container object 254 in writer template 100 is designed with a set of pre-named variables that identify the different properties of the container object (Figure 2B; [0031]). The embedded font file has the properties of the user-selected style and justification as determined in the menu selections. The text box is designed to produce the embedded font that matches the font selected by the user from the menu ([0047])),

and to transmit the text message and the generated control information directly to a second terminal (140) (Figure 1; [0056], [0026], [0028], [0061]),

wherein the control information includes a motion parameter of the font (i.e., an animation menu 526 may be imported into writer template 100 and used to affect the appearance and behavior of selected a text box ([0049]). Commands that cause an object to move can be applied to container object 254. Variables describing animation properties and their speeds are recorded for each object by writer template 100 ([0051]);

said second terminal to store the font (i.e., the text data string representing all of the features of the entire rich media production, including the embedded font file (*supra*), is accessed and read by reader template 146 on recipient computer 140 ([0056], [0059])) and to reproduce the character mail on the basis of the text message and the control information received directly from said first terminal and the font stored in said second terminal

(i.e., after the creator creates the rich media production, the creator may send a message with a URL associated with the production, to multiple recipients; the sending of the message generates a unique name file for the rich media production session and also generates a file containing values for variables in the production; writer template 100 sends the session file and the variables file to a middleware software 128 operating on a host server 120 which reads the session and variable files; the text data string is written and stored on server 120 ([0056]); middleware software 128 generates a unique HTML page that provides options for the recipients of the email to access the text data string for the rich media production ([0056]); the recipient accesses the unique HTML



page by clicking the URL in email file ([0059]); a reader template 146 on recipient computer 140 accesses and reads the unique data string from host server 120, and uses the data string to locate images and media used in the rich media production, and loads the images and media into reader template 146, and uses the data string to load the variable values contained in the associated text data string, and applies the values of the variables to their corresponding objects in the rich media production, thereby reproducing the original appearance and properties of the rich media production ([0059])).

Borthwick does not teach, but Ellson does teach: 3D character, 3D font, and 3D message information (Figures 3, 4a and 4b; column 4, lines 9-29). Based on Borthwick in view of Ellson, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the Applicant's invention was made, to combine the teaching of Ellson with the claimed subject matter as taught by Borthwick, in order to create a depth text image requiring a temporal sequence of views for an animation of the text characters (Ellson at column 7, lines 1-23).

Abdel-Aziz also teaches:

to transmit the text message and the generated control information directly to a second terminal  
(i.e., email clients may communicate with mail transfer agents to send email messages to peers in a peer-to-peer environment ([0030]), without requiring a central authority or server ([0004]). Any of peer devices 104 may serve as a client of or a server to any of

the other devices (Figures 1A and 1B; ([0004])). Therefore, a peer device 104 may further comprise the server 120 of Borthwick).

Borthwick in view of Ellson does not disclose, but Abdel-Aziz further teaches:

said second terminal to store the font and to reproduce the character mail **only** on the basis of the text message and the control information received directly from said first terminal and the font stored in said second terminal (i.e., email clients may communicate with mail transfer agents to send email messages to peers in a peer-to-peer environment ([0030]), without requiring a central authority or server ([0004])). Any of peer devices 104 may serve as a client of or a server to any of the other devices (Figures 1A and 1B; ([0004])). Therefore, a peer device 104 may further comprise the server 120 of Borthwick).

Based on Borthwick in view of Ellson and further in view of Abdel-Aziz, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the Applicant's invention was made, to combine the teaching of Abdel-Aziz with the claimed subject matter as taught by Borthwick in view of Ellson, in order to improve the performance of information discovery, content delivery, and information processing (Abdel-Aziz at [0004])).

With regard to claim **24**, Borthwick in view of Ellson and further in view of Abdel-Aziz teaches: The 3D character mail system according to claim 20 (see discussion above). Borthwick further teaches: wherein said first terminal further storing the font (i.e., an embedded font file may be imported into writer template 100 on author

computer 110; [0047], [0030]) and reproducing the character mail on the basis of the input text message, the generated control information, and the font stored in said first terminal, to thereby previously confirm a reproduced state of the character mail (i.e., an email menu includes a second text box for an email address where the sender intends to store a personal copy of the record of the rich media production; [0056]; because the sender's computer is a client computer, it can include a reader template to display the rich media production; [0011]). Ellson further teaches: 3D character, 3D font, and 3D message information (Figures 3, 4a and 4b; column 4, lines 9-29). Therefore, the limitations of claim 24 are rejected in the analysis of claim 20, and the claim is rejected on that basis.

With respect to claim **26**, Borthwick in view of Ellson and further in view of Abdel-Aziz teaches: The 3D character mail system according to claim 23 (see discussion above). Borthwick further teaches: wherein said second terminal includes a recording medium removably attached to the body of the second terminal (As is apparent to one skilled in the art, files used in the inventive system may be stored on other computing units, pg. 8 par. 60) and the font to be used in the character mail is stored in said recording medium (As is apparent to one skilled in the art, files used in the inventive system may be stored on other computing units, pg. 8 par. 60). Therefore, the limitations of claim 26 are rejected in the analysis of claim 23, and the claim is rejected on that basis.

With respect to claim 27, Borthwick in view of Ellson and further in view of Abdel-Aziz teaches: The 3D character mail system according to claim 20 (see discussion above). Borthwick further teaches: said control information specifying a font type of the font to be used (i.e., generating an email record with the address of at least one recipient; generating files for the rich media production and sending the files to the host server, pg. 1 par. 9 and The creator may also use a font menu 514 on import menu interface 502 to access a menu of font files that are used to insert text into writer template 100. The user's menu choices determine the font type and other characteristics of the text, such as bold or italic style and right or left justification. When the user clicks a selection button, the user is allowed to import an embedded font file of editable text as a text box. The font file is associated with a container object. The embedded font file has the properties of the user-selected style and justification as determined in the menu selections, pg. 6 par. 47). Ellson further teaches: 3D character, 3D font, and 3D message information (Figures 3, 4a and 4b; column 4, lines 9-29). Therefore, the limitations of claim 27 are rejected in the analysis of claim 20, and the claim is rejected on that basis.

With respect to claim 28, Borthwick in view of Ellson and further in view of Abdel-Aziz teaches: The 3D character mail system according to claim 20 (see discussion above). Borthwick further teaches: wherein said control information contains a parameter for the font to be used (i.e., generating an email record with the address of at least one recipient; generating files for the rich media production and sending the files to

the host server, pg. 1 par. 9 and The creator may also use a font menu 514 on import menu interface 502 to access a menu of font files that are used to insert text into writer template 100. The user's menu choices determine the font type and other characteristics of the text, such as bold or italic style and right or left justification. When the user clicks a selection button, the user is allowed to import an embedded font file of editable text as a text box. The font file is associated with a container object. The embedded font file has the properties of the user-selected style and justification as determined in the menu selections, pg. 6 par. 47). Therefore, the limitations of claim 28 are rejected in the analysis of claim 20, and the claim is rejected on that basis.

With respect to claim **32**, Borthwick in view of Ellson and further in view of Abdel-Aziz teaches: The 3D character mail system according to claim 23 (see discussion above). Borthwick further teaches: wherein said first terminal further storing the font (i.e., The creator may also use a font menu 514 on import menu interface 502 to access a menu of font files that are used to insert text into writer template 100. The user's menu choices determine the font type and other characteristics of the text, such as bold or italic style and right or left justification. When the user clicks a selection button, the user is allowed to import an embedded font file of editable text as a text box. The font file is associated with a container object. The embedded font file has the properties of the user-selected style and justification as determined in the menu selections, pg. 6 par. 47, The author's ability to import fonts implicitly teaches that those fonts would be in a storage on the author's terminal); and reproducing the character mail on the basis of the

input text message, the generated control information and the font stored in said first terminal, to thereby previously confirm a reproduced state of the character mail (i.e., The client computer includes a reader template and a web page. The reader template enables the client component to access the rich media production. The reader template is used to communicate with a host server that stores multiple components. The web browser includes a player for launching the reader template. The client computer also includes means for activating a URL in an email that launches the web browser, for accessing a unique HTML page by clicking the URL in the email, for downloading the reader template, for launching the reader template that accesses and reads a unique data string from the host server and uses the data string to locate images and media used in the rich media production, and means for loading the images and media into the reader template and thereby reproducing the original appearance and properties of the rich media production, pg. 2 par. 11). Therefore, the limitations of claim 32 are rejected in the analysis of claim 23, and the claim is rejected on that basis.

With respect to claim **33**, Borthwick in view of Ellson and further in view of Abdel-Aziz teaches: The 3D character mail system according to claim 21 (see discussion above). Borthwick further teaches: wherein said first terminal includes a recording medium removably attached to the body of the terminal (As is apparent to one skilled in the art, files used in the inventive system may be stored on other computing units, pg. 8 par. 60) and a font to be used in the character mail is stored in said recording medium and supplied (As is apparent to one skilled in the art, files used in the inventive system

may be stored on other computing units, pg. 8 par. 60). Therefore, the limitations of claim 33 are rejected in the analysis of claim 21, and the claim is rejected on that basis.

With respect to claim **34**, Borthwick in view of Ellson and further in view of Abdel-Aziz teaches: The 3D character mail system according to claim 21 (see discussion above). Borthwick further teaches: said control information specifying a font type of the font to be used (i.e., generating an email record with the address of at least one recipient; generating files for the rich media production and sending the files to the host server, pg. 1 par. 9 and The creator may also use a font menu 514 on import menu interface 502 to access a menu of font files that are used to insert text into writer template 100. The user's menu choices determine the font type and other characteristics of the text, such as bold or italic style and right or left justification. When the user clicks a selection button, the user is allowed to import an embedded font file of editable text as a text box. The font file is associated with a container object. The embedded font file has the properties of the user-selected style and justification as determined in the menu selections, pg. 6 par. 47). Therefore, the limitations of claim 34 are rejected in the analysis of claim 21, and the claim is rejected on that basis.

With respect to claim **35**, Borthwick in view of Ellson and further in view of Abdel-Aziz teaches: The 3D character mail system according to claim 23 (see discussion above). Borthwick further teaches: said control information specifying a font type of the font to be used (i.e., generating an email record with the address of at least one

recipient; generating files for the rich media production and sending the files to the host server, pg. 1 par. 9 and The creator may also use a font menu 514 on import menu interface 502 to access a menu of font files that are used to insert text into writer template 100. The user's menu choices determine the font type and other characteristics of the text, such as bold or italic style and right or left justification. When the user clicks a selection button, the user is allowed to import an embedded font file of editable text as a text box. The font file is associated with a container object. The embedded font file has the properties of the user-selected style and justification as determined in the menu selections, pg. 6 par. 47). Therefore, the limitations of claim 35 are rejected in the analysis of claim 23, and the claim is rejected on that basis.

With respect to claim **36**, Borthwick in view of Ellson and further in view of Abdel-Aziz teaches: The 3D character mail system according to claim 21 (see discussion above). Borthwick further teaches: said control information specifying a font type of the font to be used (i.e., generating an email record with the address of at least one recipient; generating files for the rich media production and sending the files to the host server, pg. 1 par. 9 and The creator may also use a font menu 514 on import menu interface 502 to access a menu of font files that are used to insert text into writer template 100. The user's menu choices determine the font type and other characteristics of the text, such as bold or italic style and right or left justification. When the user clicks a selection button, the user is allowed to import an embedded font file of editable text as a text box. The font file is associated with a container object. The



embedded font file has the properties of the user-selected style and justification as determined in the menu selections, pg. 6 par. 47). Therefore, the limitations of claim 36 are rejected in the analysis of claim 21, and the claim is rejected on that basis.

With respect to claim **42**, Borthwick in view of Ellson and further in view of Abdel-Aziz teaches: The 3D character mail system according to claim 20 (see discussion above). Borthwick further teaches: wherein said text message contains an icon (The client computer also includes means for activating a URL in an email that launches the web browser, for accessing a unique HTML page by clicking the URL in the email, for downloading the reader template, for launching the reader template that accesses and reads a unique data string from the host server and uses the data string to locate images and media used in the rich media production, and means for loading the images and media into the reader template and thereby reproducing the original appearance and properties of the rich media production, pg. 2 par. 11, an icon is understood to be a miniature image). Therefore, the limitations of claim 42 are rejected in the analysis of claim 20, and the claim is rejected on that basis.

With respect to claim **43**, Borthwick in view of Ellson and further in view of Abdel-Aziz teaches: The 3D character mail system according to claim 21 (see discussion above). Borthwick further teaches: wherein said text message contains an icon (The client computer also includes means for activating a URL in an email that launches the web browser, for accessing a unique HTML page by clicking the URL in the email, for

downloading the reader template, for launching the reader template that accesses and reads a unique data string from the host server and uses the data string to locate images and media used in the rich media production, and means for loading the images and media into the reader template and thereby reproducing the original appearance and properties of the rich media production, pg. 2 par. 11, an icon is understood to be a miniature image). Therefore, the limitations of claim 43 are rejected in the analysis of claim 21, and the claim is rejected on that basis.

With respect to claim **44**, Borthwick in view of Ellson and further in view of Abdel-Aziz teaches: The 3D character mail system according to claim 23 (see discussion above). Borthwick further teaches: wherein said text message contains an icon (The client computer also includes means for activating a URL in an email that launches the web browser, for accessing a unique HTML page by clicking the URL in the email, for downloading the reader template, for launching the reader template that accesses and reads a unique data string from the host server and uses the data string to locate images and media used in the rich media production, and means for loading the images and media into the reader template and thereby reproducing the original appearance and properties of the rich media production, pg. 2 par. 11, an icon is understood to be a miniature image). Therefore, the limitations of claim 44 are rejected in the analysis of claim 23, and the claim is rejected on that basis.

7. Claims **29, 30 and 38-40** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Borthwick in view of Ellson and further in view of Abdel-Aziz, and further in view of **Khare** ("Bitstream portable font resources for Web pages", 20 February 1997, retrieved from <<http://www.xent.com/FoRK-archive/winter96/0524.html>> on 1 May 2009).

With respect to claim **29**, Borthwick in view of Ellson and further in view of Abdel-Aziz teaches: The 3D character mail system according to claim 20 (see discussion above). Borthwick in view of Ellson and further in view of Abdel-Aziz does not teach, but Khare does teach: wherein the font transmitted to said second terminal is encrypted. However, Khare teaches the font transmitted to a second terminal being encrypted (i.e., "The PFR resides on the host web server with the html document and is linked with a tag (meta I think). When the page is accessed by a browser, in this case Communicator, the PFR is downloaded with the html file the same way a GIF or JPEG would be. The viewer sees the typefaces displayed with anti-aliasing in their browser window without the fonts being installed on their system", 3rd paragraph and The outline information in the PFR is encrypted to prevent piracy, 7th paragraph). Based on Borthwick in view of Ellson and further in view of Abdel-Aziz and further in view of Khare, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the Applicant's invention was made, to combine the teaching of Khare with the claimed subject matter as taught by Borthwick in view of Ellson and further in view of Abdel-Aziz, in order to conserve bandwidth and prevent font piracy (Khare at 4<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> ¶¶).

With respect to claim **30**, Borthwick in view of Ellson and further in view of Abdel-Aziz teaches: The 3D character mail system according to claim 20 (see discussion above). Borthwick in view of Ellson and further in view of Abdel-Aziz does not teach, but Khare does teach: wherein the font transmitted to said second terminal is encrypted. However, Khare teaches the font transmitted to a second terminal being encrypted (i.e., "The PFR resides on the host web server with the html document and is linked with a tag (meta I think). When the page is accessed by a browser, in this case Communicator, the PFR is downloaded with the html file the same way a GIF or JPEG would be. The viewer sees the typefaces displayed with anti-aliasing in their browser window without the fonts being installed on their system", 3rd paragraph and The outline information in the PFR is encrypted to prevent piracy, 7th paragraph). Based on Borthwick in view of Ellson and further in view of Abdel-Aziz and further in view of Khare, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the Applicant's invention was made, to combine the teaching of Khare with the claimed subject matter as taught by Borthwick in view of Ellson and further in view of Abdel-Aziz, in order to conserve bandwidth and prevent font piracy (Khare at 4<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> ¶¶).

With respect to claim **38**, Borthwick in view of Ellson and further in view of Abdel-Aziz teaches: The 3D character mail system according to claim 21 (see discussion above). Borthwick in view of Ellson and further in view of Abdel-Aziz does not teach, but Khare does teach: wherein the font transmitted to said second terminal is encrypted. However, Khare teaches the font transmitted to a second terminal being encrypted (i.e.,

"The PFR resides on the host web server with the html document and is linked with a tag (meta I think). When the page is accessed by a browser, in this case Communicator, the PFR is downloaded with the html file the same way a GIF or JPEG would be. The viewer sees the typefaces displayed with anti-aliasing in their browser window without the fonts being installed on their system", 3rd paragraph and The outline information in the PFR is encrypted to prevent piracy, 7th paragraph). Based on Borthwick in view of Ellson and further in view of Abdel-Aziz and further in view of Khare, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the Applicant's invention was made, to combine the teaching of Khare with the claimed subject matter as taught by Borthwick in view of Ellson and further in view of Abdel-Aziz, in order to conserve bandwidth and prevent font piracy (Khare at 4<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> ¶¶).

With respect to claim 39, Borthwick in view of Ellson and further in view of Abdel-Aziz teaches: The 3D character mail system according to claim 21 (see discussion above). Borthwick in view of Ellson and further in view of Abdel-Aziz does not teach, but Khare does teach: wherein the font transmitted to said second terminal is encrypted. However, Khare teaches the font transmitted to a second terminal being encrypted (i.e., "The PFR resides on the host web server with the html document and is linked with a tag (meta I think). When the page is accessed by a browser, in this case Communicator, the PFR is downloaded with the html file the same way a GIF or JPEG would be. The viewer sees the typefaces displayed with anti-aliasing in their browser window without the fonts being installed on their system", 3rd paragraph and The outline information in

the PFR is encrypted to prevent piracy, 7th paragraph). Based on Borthwick in view of Ellson and further in view of Abdel-Aziz and further in view of Khare, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the Applicant's invention was made, to combine the teaching of Khare with the claimed subject matter as taught by Borthwick in view of Ellson and further in view of Abdel-Aziz, in order to conserve bandwidth and prevent font piracy (Khare at 4<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> ¶¶).

With respect to claim **40**, Borthwick in view of Ellson and further in view of Abdel-Aziz teaches: The 3D character mail system according to claim 23 (see discussion above). Borthwick in view of Ellson and further in view of Abdel-Aziz does not teach, but Khare does teach: wherein the font transmitted to said second terminal is encrypted. However, Khare teaches the font transmitted to a second terminal being encrypted (i.e., "The PFR resides on the host web server with the html document and is linked with a tag (meta I think). When the page is accessed by a browser, in this case Communicator, the PFR is downloaded with the html file the same way a GIF or JPEG would be. The viewer sees the typefaces displayed with anti-aliasing in their browser window without the fonts being installed on their system", 3rd paragraph and The outline information in the PFR is encrypted to prevent piracy, 7th paragraph). Based on Borthwick in view of Ellson and further in view of Abdel-Aziz and further in view of Khare, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the Applicant's invention was made, to combine the teaching of Khare with the claimed subject matter as taught

by Borthwick in view of Ellson and further in view of Abdel-Aziz, in order to conserve bandwidth and prevent font piracy (Khare at 4<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> ¶¶).

### ***Conclusion***

8. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to John Isom whose telephone number is (571)270-7203. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday, 9:30 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. ET.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, James Hwang can be reached on (571)272-4036. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/J. I./  
Examiner, Art Unit 2447  
5/5/2010

/Joon H. Hwang/  
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